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(54) Title: SINGLE-STEP PROCESS FOR PREPARING 7,16-DEOXY-2-AZA-10-O-CLADINOSIL-12-O-DESOSAMINIL-4,5-DIHYDROXI-6-ETHYL-3,5,9,11,13,15-HEXAMETHYLBICYCLE (11.2.1)HEXADECA-1(2)-EN-8-ONA AND OBTAINING A NEW FORM OF 9-DESOXO-9A-METHYL-9A-AZA-9A-HOMOERYTHROMYCIN A

(54) Título: PROCESO PARA LA PREPARACION EN UN SOLO PASO DE 7,16-DIOXA-2-AZA-10-O-CLA-DINOSIL-12-O-DESOSAMINIL-4,5-DIHIDROXI-6-ETIL-3,5,9,11,13,15-HEXAMETILBICICLO[11.2.1]HEXA-DECA-1(2)-EN-8-ONA Y OBTENCION DE UNA FORMA NUEVA DE 9-DESOXO-9a-AZA-9a-METIL-9a-HOMOERITRO-MICINA A

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to an improved method for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihydroxi-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicycle[11.2.1]hexa-deca-1(2)-en-8-ona from erythromycin A, wherein said compound is obtained from erythromycin A with high yields and under soft and adequate production conditions in a single-step process. Transformation of erythromycin A into an intermediate compound called 6,9-iminoether, which is obtained in a single step, is carried out by forming "in situ" mesitylenesulfonyloxime from erythromycin, which undergoes Beckmann's transposition in the presence of a base in aqueous acetone thus giving rise to the iminoether with the aid of the hydroxyl in position 6 of the macrolide ring. Said intermediate compound is transformed into the antibiotic called 9-deoxo-9a-aza-9a-methyl-9a-homoerythromycin A, which is obtained by appropriate precipitation in hexane. A novel form with an anhydrous crystalline structure and physical properties differing from those of forms known to date is thus obtained.

(57) Resumen: Proceso mejorado para la preparación de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexa-deca-1(2)-en-8-ona a partir de eritromicina A, la cual consiste en obtenerla en un solo paso a partir de la eritromicina A, en buen rendimiento y bajo condiciones suaves y adecuadas para su producción. La transformación de la eritromicina A, hasta un compuesto intermediario, denominado 6,9-iminoéter, el cual se obtiene en un solo paso, se realiza a través de la formación "in situ" de la mesitilensulfoniloxima de la eritromicina, la cual en presencia de una base en acetona acuosa sufre una transposición de Beckmann, dando lugar al iminoéter, por asistencia del hidroxilo en posición 6 del anillo macrólido; este intermediario, es transformado al antibiótico denominado 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, el cual es obtenido por precipitación apropiada en hexano, lográndose así una forma novedosa correspondiente con una estructura cristalina anhidra, con características físicas diferentes a las de las formas hasta ahora conocidas.



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con reivindicaciones modificadas y declaración

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PROCESO PARA LA PREPARACIÓN EN UN SOLO PASO DE 7,16-DIOXA-2-AZA-10-O-CLADINOSIL-12-O-DESOSAMINIL-4,5-DIHIDROXI-6-ETIL-3,5,9,11,13,15-HEXAMETILBICICLO[11.2.1]HEXADECA-1(2)-EN-8-ONA Y OBTENCION DE UNA FORMA NUEVA DE 9-DESOXO-9a-AZA-9a-METIL-9a-HOMOERITROMICINA A.

CAMPO DE LA INVENCIÓN

La presente invención consiste en la formación en un solo paso de un producto intermedio denominado 6,9-iminoéter a partir de eritromicina, que se transforma a una forma nueva y valiosa de azitromicina, la cual se recupera mediante su precipitación en hexano.

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ANTECEDENTES DE LA INVENCIÓN

El antibiótico con nombre de la IUPAC 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A y nombre genérico azitromicina, es un bactericida de amplio espectro derivado de la eritromicina A. Difiere estructuralmente de ésta última por la inserción de un nitrógeno metilado en la posición 9a en el anillo de la lactona, para crear un macrólido de 15 miembros. La modificación estructural mejora significativamente la potencia del antibiótico contra bacterias de pared celular defectuosa como son Myocoplasma pneumoniae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Chlamydia pneumoniae, etc. o contra el complejo Mycobacteria avium. Así también favorece se alcancen mayores concentraciones del antibiótico en el organismo.

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La azitromicina fue descubierta por Kobrehel y colaboradores y patentada primero en Yugoeslavia, con el número P592/81 y posteriormente en Bélgica, con el número 892357. Mismas en las que fue denominada N-metil-11-aza-10-desoxo-10-dihidroeritromicina A. La secuencia de reacciones

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reportada en la literatura para transformar la eritromicina A (1) en azitromicina (5) consta de 4 pasos principales, ilustrados en la Figura 1, los cuales de manera general se describen a continuación:

a) Formación de la oxima (2)

A partir de la eritromicina A (1), mediante su reacción con clorhidrato de hidroxilamina en metanol.

b) Transposición de Beckmann de la oxima (2)

La participación intramolecular del grupo 6-hidroxi vecino se observa cuando la transposición de Beckmann se lleva a cabo a 0°C con cloruro de p-toluensulfonilo en acetona acuosa, dando como producto el 6,9-iminoeter (3). Este iminoéter (3) y el proceso para su obtención ha sido descrito en las patente mundial 26,758 y en la patente europea 0,137,132. En la patente estadounidense 4,328,334 este iminoéter es erróneamente asignado con la estructura de una lactama obtenida por la transpósición de Beckmann a partir de la oxima de la Eritromicina A (1).

c) Reducción del iminoéter (3)

La reducción del iminoéter (3) hasta la amina secundaria (4) con borohidruro de sodio en metanol (*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 1, 1986, 1881; *J. Org. Chem.* 1997, 62, 7479-7481) o por hidrogenación catalítica en presencia de dióxido de platino y ácido acético como disolvente (*Tetrahedron Lett.* 1994, 35, 3025).

d) Metilación reductiva de la amina secundaria (4) para obtener la Azitromicina (5)

Este proceso se encuentra descrito en la patente estadounidense 4,517,359 y en *J. Chem. Res*, 1988, 132. Básicamente es la reacción de

Escheweiler-Clarke y utiliza para esta metilación formaldehído en ácido acético ó bien formaldehído y ácido fórmico en tetracloruro de carbono o cloroformo (Figura 1). Estas reacciones como están descritas presentan como principal inconveniente la formación de algunas impurezas de reacción, como es el caso de la formamida derivada de la amina 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-homoeritromicina A.

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Recientemente se describió un método alternativo en el cual el iminoéter (3), puede ser reducido y el producto obtenido subsecuentemente sometido a una metilación reductiva en presencia de formaldehído y un metal noble como catalizador, sin necesidad de aislar el intermediario (Figura 1). Bajo estas condiciones se obtiene la Azitromicina con buena pureza y buen rendimiento, en un solo paso, a partir del iminoéter (3) (patente europea 0,879,823 A 1).

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Estudios para la elucidación estructural de la Azitromicina han puesto de manifiesto dos formas cristalinas, correspondientes con la forma monohidratada y la dihidratada (*J. Chem. Res.* 1988, 132). Asimismo, en la patente PCT EUA 87/01612 le atribuyen a la azitromicina patentada por Kobrehel y colaboradores (patente Yugoeslava P592/81, patente belga 892357 y patente estadounidense 4,517,359) corresponder con la forma amorfa.

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Es objeto de la presente invención proporcionar un camino alterno a los ya conocidos, para formar en un solo paso el intermediario 6,9-iminoéter a partir de eritromicina, para obtener 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, lo cual es una mejora evidente a los métodos de preparación existentes.

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Un objeto más de la presente invención consiste en preparar una forma novedosa de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A con características físicas diferentes a las encontradas hasta ahora.

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DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INVENCIÓN

Todos los métodos reportados hasta la fecha para la preparación de azitromicina (5), involucran la formación de la oxima (2), de la eritromicina A (Figura 1), mediante el tratamiento de la eritromicina con clorhidrato de hidroxilamina y una base, en metanol a temperatura de reflujo y un tiempo mínimo de 10 horas. Esta oxima es aislada, purificada y posteriormente sometida al rearreglo de Beckmann para obtener el intermediario (3)(Figura 1), en acetona acuosa en presencia de cloruro de p-toluensulfonilo y base durante 2 horas a 5°C y 2 horas más a temperatura ambiente. Lo novedoso de esta invención consiste en que se prepara el iminoéter (3) en un solo paso (Figura 2), a partir de la Eritromicina A (1), lo cual es operativo y económicamente más factible que los métodos citados. La reacción que se describe en esta invención consiste en tratar a una solución de Eritromicina A (1), en acetona con O-mesitilensulfonilhidroxilamina (MSH), para formar "in situ" la mesitilensulfoniloxima de la Eritromicina A, la cual al ser tratada con una base acuosa (bicarbonato de sodio) a 0°C, lleva a cabo un rearreglo de Beckmann, dando lugar al intermediario 6,9-iminoéter (3) (Figura 2). Las condiciones de reacción son suaves, con tiempos cortos y el reactivo utilizado en esta transformación (MSH) se prepara fácilmente según se describe en Tetrahedron lett. No. 40, p. 4133-4135 (1972). También el método descrito en la presente invención es escalable a cantidades propias para una preparación a nivel industrial. Una vez preparado el intermediario (3) (Figura 2), es posible obtener la azitromicina (5) por una reducción catalítica seguida por una subsecuente metilación reductiva, según técnicas usuales existentes en la literatura (ver por ejemplo M. Hudlický, Reductions in Organic chemistry, 2ª ed., ACS monograph 188, 1996 ó S.H. Pine y B.L. Sánchez, J. Org. Chem. <u>36</u>, 829-832 (1971)).

A continuación se describe el procedimiento de producción del compuesto intermediario (3), denominado 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-

desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, de acuerdo al siguiente ejemplo:

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Una solución de eritromicina A (6.0 g., 0.082 mol), en 30 ml. de acetona, bajo atmósfera de N₂, se enfrió a 0°C y se le adicionaron 1.62g. (1.05 eq.) de O-(mesitilensulfonil)hidroxilamina (MSH). Se continuó la agitación a 0°C durante 5 minutos y después se dejó subir la temperatura hasta la ambiente. continuando la agitación una hora más. Posteriormente, la mezcla de reacción se enfrió de nuevo a 0°C y se adicionó gota a gota una solución de 2.75 g. (0.032 mol) de bicarbonato de sodio en 30 ml. de agua, manteniendo la temperatura interna entre 0 y 5°C; el tiempo de adición fue de 30 minutos; terminada la adición se dejó subir la temperatura hasta la ambiente y se continuó agitando 2 horas más. Finalmente la acetona se evaporó a presión reducida y el residuo acuoso se ajustó a un pH de 5.5 con HCl 2N. Esta fase se extrajo 2 veces con CH₂Cl₂ (20 ml.). La extracción se repitió a pH de 6.0 (2 x 20 ml.) y finalmente a pH 8.0 (3 x 20 ml.). Los extractos de pH 8.0 se secaron con carbonato de potasio y se evaporaron a sequedad obteniéndose 4.48 gramos (75%) del compuesto (3). El iminoeter (3) obtenido se reduce por hidrogenación catalítica en Níquel Raney W6 el cual contiene de 10% a 11% de aluminio, bajo una presión de 85 bars. La amina cíclica así obtenida se aísla y se disuelve en cloruro de metileno para ser sometida a una metilación reductiva usando ácido fórmico al 88%, formaldehido al 33% y formiato de sodio (S.H. Pine y B.L. Sanchez, J. Org. Chem. 36, 829-832 (1971)). La reacción ocurre a una temperatura de 80° C durante 24 horas. Al término de la reacción se ajusta el pH a 8 con NaOH y se separa la fase orgánica. La capa acuosa se extrae varias veces con cloruro de metileno, se juntan los extractos con la capa orgánica, se seca con algún agente desecante como sulfato de sodio, se evapora el cloruro de metileno y el sólido obtenido se lava con agua y se seca a la estufa. El sólido se disuelve en hexano y bajo condiciones apropiadas de reflujo precipita un sólido blanco cristalino el cual, por Resonancia Magnética Nuclear de ¹³C. protónica, y espectrometría de masas se identifica como el compuesto 9**15** .

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desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A. Desplazamientos químicos característicos del espectro de ¹³C(CDCl₃) son: 178.9 ppm, 149.9 ppm, 102.8 ppm, 94.3 ppm, 83.18 ppm (el espectro se presenta en la Figura 3). El peso molecular determinado por espectrometría de masas es de 748, siendo el patrón de fragmentación consistente con el de una molécula de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A (el espectro de masas se muestra en la Figura 4).

El punto de fusión del cristal obtenido, determinado por el método de Fisher Jones, es de 188º C a 189º C. Por Análisis Térmico Diferencial de Barrido se obtiene una endoterma a 187.7º C. La gráfica correspondiente se muestra en la Figura 5. La determinación de la rotación específica da un valor de – 0.36 (1% en CHCl₃). Estos parámetros obtenidos son claramente diferentes a los valores encontrados para otras formas, hasta ahora patentadas de azitromicina. Así se tiene que la azitromicina reportada por Kobrehel y colaboradores (patente yugoslava 592/81, patente belga 892357, patente estadounidense 4,517,359, patente mexicana 9100364) tiene un punto de fusión de 113º C a 115º C y su rotación específica es de –37.0 (1% en CHCl₃). La azitromicina patentada por Bright (patente estadounidense 4474768), tiene un punto de fusión de 142º C (la forma recristalizada) y, la azitromicina cristalina dihidratada tiene (patente PCT/ EUA 87/0612 y patente mexicana 176627) un punto de fusión de 125º C y una rotación específica de –41.4 (1% en CHCl₃).

El espectro de infrarrojo del nuevo cristal tiene en la región de 3000 cm⁻¹ a 3700 cm⁻¹ cuatro señales de mediana intensidad situadas aproximadamente a 3600 cm⁻¹, 3553 cm⁻¹, 3375 cm⁻¹ y 3075 cm⁻¹. Por lo contrario, no muestra la señal intensa reportada para la forma dihidratada (patente PCT/EUA 87/01612) situada en 3488 cm⁻¹, ni las situadas en 2089 cm⁻¹ y 1644 cm⁻¹. En cambio, el espectro del nuevo cristal, muestra dos señales alrededor de 2365 cm⁻¹. El espectro de infrarrojo del cristal obtenido se muestra en la Figura 6.

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La determinación del agua presente en el nuevo cristal, por el método de Karl Fisher, da un valor de 0.65%. Por análisis termogravimetrico se obtiene una pérdida de peso igual a 0.6%, por calentamiento hasta 200° C a una velocidad de 30° C/minuto. En la Figura 7 se muestra la gráfica obtenida por este método. Estos resultados indican que el agua presente en la muestra corresponde con humedad absorbida del ambiente, pero no con agua de hidratación (definida esta como moléculas de agua que forman parte de la red cristalina), ya que el mínimo teórico correspondiente con una molécula de agua de hidratación sería de 2.35% del peso total. Esta conclusión, de que el incremento de peso sea solo de humedad, se corrobora con el análisis elemental realizado sobre esta muestra, obteniéndose la relación: C 60.59 %, H 10.06 %, N 3.65 %, O 25.77%, que corresponde con la fórmula condensada C₃₈H₇₂N₂O₁₂.

Con base en las características físicas determinadas para el nuevo cristal se concluye que la nueva forma física es claramente diferente en sus propiedades físicas de las formas de azitromicina hasta ahora patentadas. Con propósito de confirmar esta conclusión se elucidó la estructura por difracción de rayos X de monocristal, obteniéndose que corresponde con la forma cristalina anhidra; con un sistema cristalino tetragonal y un grupo espacial P4₂2₁2. Estos y otros datos cristalinos del análisis de difracción realizado se comparan en la Tabla 1 con los datos reportados para la forma cristalina dihidratada (J. Chem. Res.152-153(1988)). En la Figura 8 se muestra la estructura molecular de la azitromicina cristalina anhidra y en la Figura 9 se ilustra la red cristalina correspondiente.

Conforme con las definiciones existentes (por ejemplo ver J.P. Glisker, Crystal Structure Analysis for Chemists and Biologists, VCH publishers, 1994, pag. 657 y H.G. Brittain, Physical Characteristics of Pharmaceutical Solids, Marcel Dekker, Inc., 1995, pag. 108), las formas físicas hidratadas de azitromicina, reportadas en la patente estadounidense 4474768 y en la PCT/EUA 87/01612, son formas pseudopolimorfas de la forma cristalina

anhidra aquí obtenida, mientras que la forma física reportada por Kobrehel y colaboradores (patente yugoslava 592/81, patente belga 892357, patente estadounidense 4,517,359, patente mexicana 9100364), de acuerdo la patente PCT/EUA 87/01612, corresponde con la forma amorfa.

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TABLA 1.- DATOS CRISTALINOS DE LA FORMA CRISTALINA ANHIDRA AZITROMICINA Y COMPARACION CON LOS REPORTADOS PARA LA FORMA CRISTALINA DIHIDRATADA.

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, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		ANHIDRA	DIHIDRATADA
	SISTEMA CRISTALINO	TETRAGONAL	ORTOROMBICO
15	GRUPO ESPACIAL	P4 ₂ 2 ₁ 2	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
	CONSTANTES DE CELDA	$a = 14.452 A^0$	$a = 17.86 A^0$
		$b = 14.452 A^0$	$b = 16.889 A^0$
20		$c = 41.645 A^0$	$c = 14.752 A^0$
	Volumen -	8698 A ⁰³	4449.8 A ⁰³
	Densidad Calculada	1.144 g/cm ³	1.177 g/cm ³
	λ (Cu-Kα)	1.5418 A ⁰	1.5418 A ⁰
25	Número de Reflexiones	3412	3846
	R	0.0546	0.077

La forma física aquí obtenida, además de ser novedosa, tiene características físicas que la hacen útil para la preparación de formulaciones farmacéuticas, con ventajas importantes frente a las formas hasta ahora existentes. Así, en la patente PCT/EUA 87/0612 se indica que las formas reportadas por Kobrehel y colaboradores (patente yugoslava 592/81, patente belga 892357,

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patente estadounidense 4,517,359, patente mexicana 9100364) y por Brigth (patente estadounidense 4474768) son altamente higroscópicas, lo que dificulta seriamente la elaboración de preparaciones farmacéuticas. En cambio, la forma cristalina anhidra aquí obtenida cuando se expone al medio ambiente a una humedad relativa de 45%, durante diez días, incrementa su contenido de humedad solo en 0.55%; mientras que una muestra de referencia de la azitromicina dihidratada, durante el mismo lapso de tiempo, incrementa su humedad en 1%. Estos datos indican la estabilidad de la azitromicina cristalina anhidra frente a la humedad, la cual la hace útil para la elaboración de preparaciones farmacéuticas y ventajosa frente a otras formas más higroscópicas.

Con propósito de probar el comportamiento de la azitromicina cristalina anhidra en la elaboración de preparaciones farmacéuticas, se formularon y se elaboraron tabletas de 500 miligramos de azitromicina, con un peso total de un gramo. A estas tabletas se les determinó su perfil de disolución, el cual se comparó con el perfil de disolución de tabletas elaboradas con la misma formulación pero con azitromicina dihidratada. El medio de disolución y el procedimiento seguido fue similar al indicado para cápsulas en la Farmacopea de los Estados Unidos 2000, pagina 186. Los valores de disolución obtenidos para las tabletas elaboradas con azitromicina cristalina anhidra fueron significativamente mayores que los correspondientes a la forma dihidratada. Esta propiedad hace que la forma cristalina anhidra aquí reportada tenga ventajas de utilidad superiores a las de la forma dihidratada, ya que una mayor solubilidad de la preparación farmacéutica generalmente implica una mayor biodisponibilidad del fármaco y por lo tanto mayor eficacia terapéutica.

Las dos características antes descritas para la forma cristalina anhidra, de ser poco higroscópica y de que sus preparaciones farmacéuticas tengan una disolución adecuada, inclusive más solubilidad que la preparación equivalente de la forma dihidratada, hacen que la nueva forma cristalina aquí

reportada tenga utilidades ventajosas frente a las formas de azitromicina hasta ahora reportadas.

REIVINDICACIONES

Habiendo descrito la presente invención, esta se considera una novedad, por lo que se reclama lo contenido en las siguientes cláusulas:

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1. Proceso para la preparación en un solo paso de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona y obtención de una forma nueva de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, caracterizado porque para la preparación se deberá de constituir un intermediario en la síntesis, haciéndose reaccionar la eritromicina A en acetona, con la mesitilsulfonilhidroxilamina y la mezcla resultante se trata con bicarbonato de sodio acuoso para obtener el compuesto intermediario, que es el 6,9-iminoéter, dando como resultado un buen rendimiento y buena pureza.

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2. Proceso para la preparación en un solo paso de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona y obtención de una forma nueva de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, en conformidad con la cláusula 1, caracterizado porque la solución de eritromicina en 30 ml de acetona, bajo atmósfera inerte; se enfría a 0°C y se le agrega 1.62g (1.05 eq) de O-(mesitilensulfonil)hidroxilamina (MSH); es agitado a 0°C en intervalos de 5 min., en seguida se eleva la temperatura; manteniéndose agitada por una hora más.

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3. Proceso para la preparación en un solo paso de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona y obtención de una forma nueva de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, en conformidad con la cláusula 1 y caracterizado porque la mezcla obtenida se enfría de nuevo a 0°C, poniéndole gota a gota una solución de

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bicarbonato de sodio, en una concentración de 0.032 mol en 30 ml. de agua, en un tiempo de 30 minutos; se mantiene la temperatura, por un intervalo que va de 0 a 5°C; se aumenta la temperatura y se mantiene agitando por dos horas más.

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4. Proceso para la preparación en un solo paso de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona y obtención de una forma nueva de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoerifromicina A, en conformidad con la cláusula 3, caracterizado porque para llegar al producto intermediario, denominado iminoéter, se procede de la siguiente manera: la acetona se evapora a presión reducida y el residuo se ajusta a pH 5.5 con HCl 2N; esta fase se extrae con CH₂Cl₂, la extracción se repite a pH 6.0 y a pH 8.0; los extractos de cada pH se combinan, se secan con K₂CO₃, evaporándose a sequedad; a pH 8.0 se aisla del compuesto intermediario, el iminoéter (3); que finalmente es

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5. Procesó para la preparación en un solo paso de 7,16-dioxa-2-aza-10-O-cladinosil-12-O-desosaminil-4,5-dihidroxi-6-etil-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexametilbiciclo[11.2.1]hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona y obtención de una forma nueva de 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A, en conformidad con las cláusulas de la 1 a la 4, por cristalización apropiada en hexano. Esta nueva forma corresponde con una estructura cristalina anhidra y muestra propiedades físicas características, que son diferentes a las propiedades físicas de las formas de azitromicina hasta ahora conocidas.

transformado a 9-desoxo-9a-aza-9a-metil-9a-homoeritromicina A.

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 02 March 2001 (02.03.01); new claims 6, 7 and 8 added; remaining claims unchanged (3 pages)]

Having described the invention, we consider it to constitute an innovation, and hereby claim the provisions of the following clauses:

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1. Single-step process for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosyl-12-O-desosaminyl-4,5-dihydroxy-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicyclo[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, and obtaining a new form of 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A, characterized by the fact that an intermediary must be constituted in the syntheses for its preparation, making it react with the erythromycin A in acetone with mesitylenesulfonylhydroxylamine, and the resulting mixture treated with aqueous sodium bicarbonate to obtain the intermediate compound, which is the 6,9-iminoether, which offers high yield and high purity.

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2. Single-step process for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosyl-12-Odesosaminyl-4,5-dihydroxy-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicycle[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, and obtaining a new form of 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A, in accordance with clause 1, characterized by the fact 20 that the solution of erythromycin in 30 ml of acetone under an inert atmosphere is cooled to 0°C 1.62 and (1.05)equivalents) of O-(mesitylenesulfonyl)hydroxylamine (MSH) is added; the mixture is agitated at 0°C in 5 minute intervals after which the temperature is raised continuing to agitate it for another hour.

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3. Single-step process for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosyl-12-O-desosaminyl-4,5-dihydroxy-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicycle[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, and obtaining a new form of 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A in accordance with clause one, characterized by the fact that the mixture obtained is again cooled to 0°C, adding a sodium bicarbonate solution in a concentration of 0.032 mol in 30 ml of water drop by drop over a 30

minute interval; the temperature is maintained for an interval ranging from 0 to 5°C, the temperature is increased and the mixture is agitated for additional two hours.

- 4. Single-step process for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosyl-12-O-desosaminyl-4,5-dihydroxy-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicycle[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, and obtaining a new form of 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A in accordance with clause 3, characterized by the fact that to arrive at the intermediate product, called iminoether, the following procedure is used: the acetone is evaporated under low pressure and the residue is adjusted to pH 5.5 with HCl 2N; this phase is extracted with CH₂Cl₂, extraction is repeated at pH 6.0 and pH 8.0; the extracts from each pH are combined, and dried with K₂CO₃, evaporating to dryness; at pH 8.0 the iminoether (3) is isolated from the intermediate compound, and finally transformed into 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A.
- Single-step process for preparing 7,16-deoxy-2-aza-10-O-cladinosyl-12-O-desosaminyl-4,5-dihydroxy-6-ethyl-3,5,9,11,13,15-hexamethylbicycle[11.2.1] hexadeca-1(2)-en-8-ona, and obtaining a new form of 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A in accordance with clauses 1 through 4 by appropriate crystallization in hexane. This new form has an anhydrous crystalline structure and its physical properties are different from those of the forms of azithromycin known to date.
- 6. A compound having the anhydrous crystalline form of [2R-(2R*, 3S*, 4R*, 5R*, 8R*, 10R*, 11R*, 12S*, 13S*, 14R*)]-13-[(2, 6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2-ethyl-3, 4, 10-trihydroxy-3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14-heptamethyl-11-[[3, 4, 6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-1-oxa-6-azacyclopentadecan-15-one, or IUPAC name 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A.

7. In accordance with 6 the compound has the following physical properties: a) main chemical shifts determined by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance of C13 are: 178.9 ppm, 149.9 ppm, 102.8 ppm, 94.3 ppm, 83.18 ppm; b) the melting point is 188 °C to 189 °C; c) the scanning differential thermal analysis endotherm is at 187.7 °C; d) specific rotation – 0.36 (1 % in CHCl₃); e) infrared spectroscopy main signals are: 3650 cm⁻¹, 3600 cm⁻¹, 3553 cm⁻¹, 3375 cm⁻¹, 3075 cm⁻¹, 2950 cm⁻¹, 2945 cm⁻¹, 1750 cm⁻¹; f) X ray diffraction shows a tetragonal crystal system, space group P4₂2₁2, with cell constants a = 14.452 A°, b = 14.452 A°, c = 41.645 A° and volume 8698 A°³.

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8. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of compound defined by claims 6 and 7 in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19(1)

New claims 6, 7 and 8, added as amendments, permit to remark that the patent claim for a compound having the anhydrous crystalline form of [2R-(2R*, 3S*, 4R*, 5R*, 8R*, 10R*, 11R*, 12S*, 13S*, 14R*)]-13-[(2, 6-Dideoxy-3-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-α-L-ribo-hexopyranosyl)oxy]-2-ethyl-3, 4, 10-trihydroxy-3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14-heptamethyl-11-[[3, 4, 6-trideoxy-3-(dimethylamino)-β-D-xylo-hexopyranosyl]oxy]-1-oxa-6-azacyclopentadecan-15-one, or IUPAC name 9-deoxo-9a-methyl-9a-aza-9a-homoerythromycin A. This compound has intrinsic physical properties described in claim 7, which confers advantages to prepare pharmaceutical compositions suitable to be used as a commercial drug.

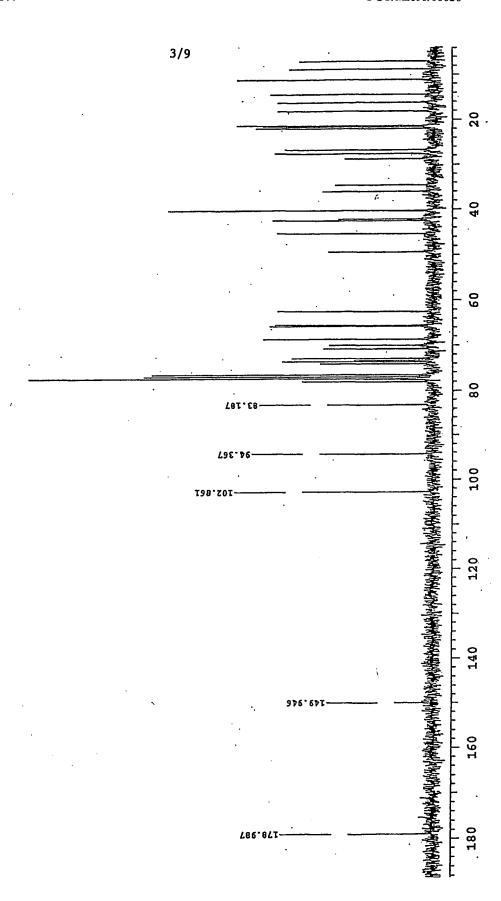
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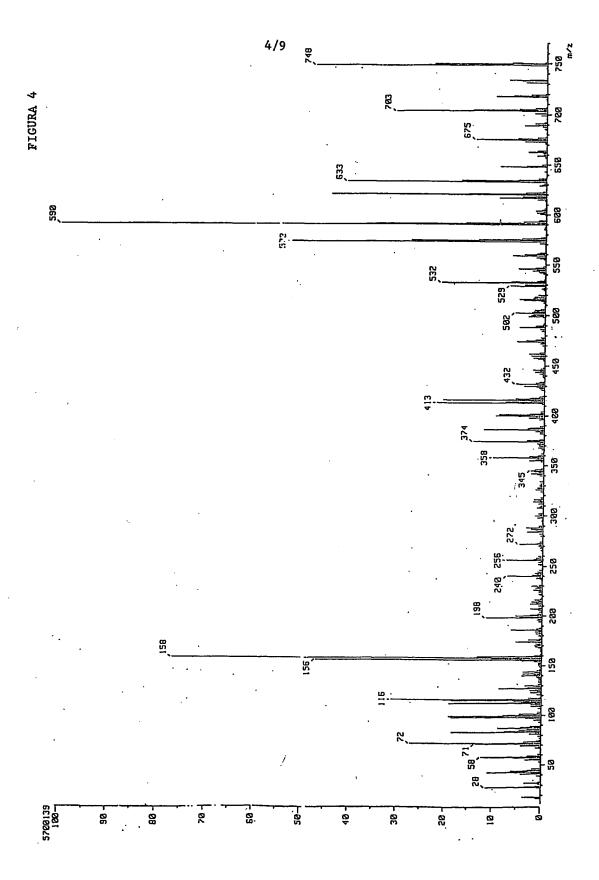
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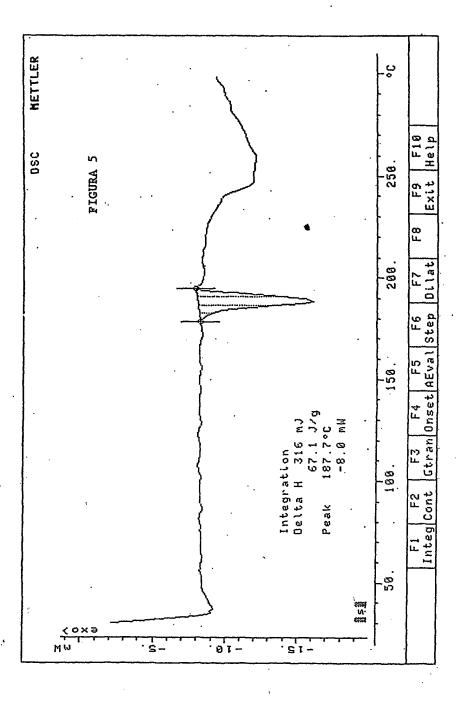
FIGURA 2

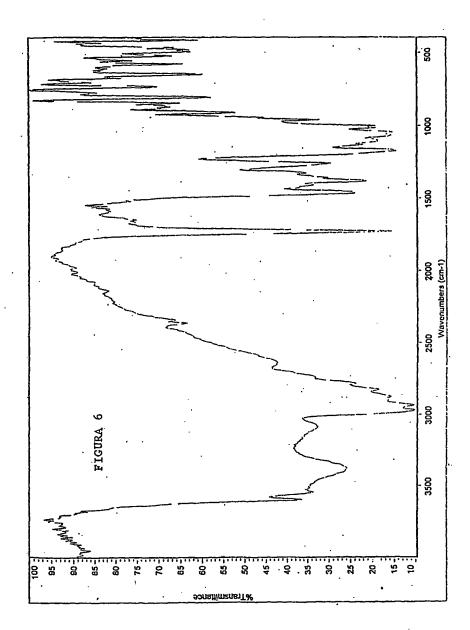
<u>5</u> AZITROMIĆINA

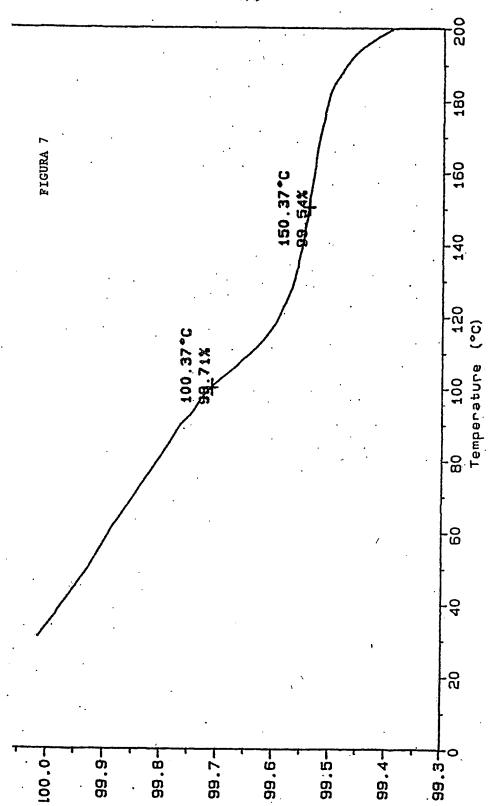












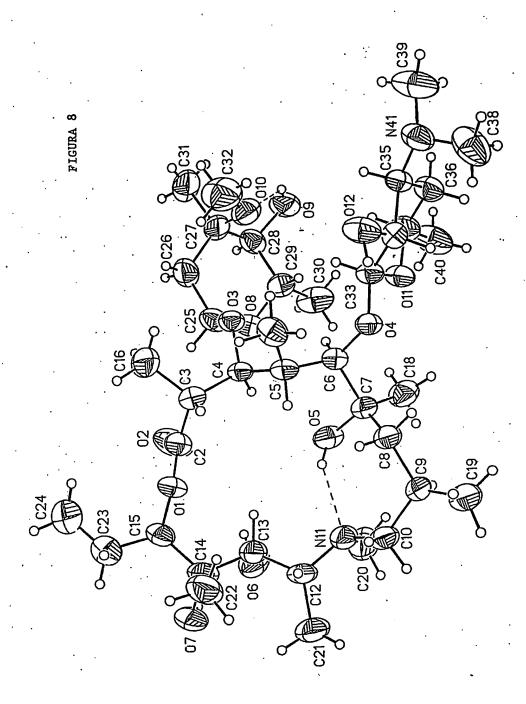
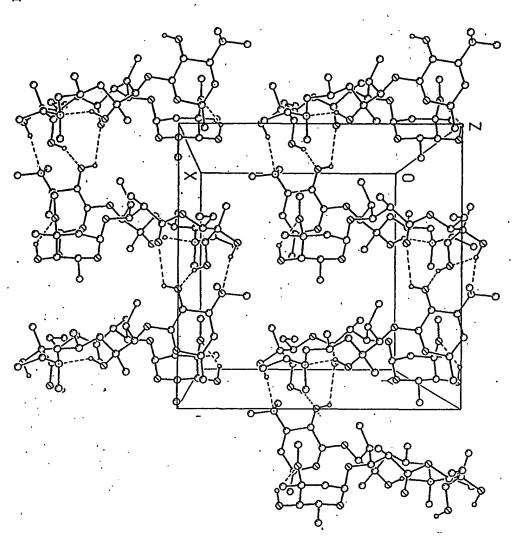


FIGURA 9



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/MX00/00030

PCT) COTID 267100 SC L Solv467, 468 According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC	A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER						
Putther documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family nanex.							
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) U.S.: \$40/467, 468 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched NONE Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search (erms used) EAST, CAS ONLINE C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT Category * Citation of &cument, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages Relevant to claim No. A US \$,869,629 A (BAYOD JASANDA et al.) 50 Pebrary 1999, see Figure 1. 1-5 A US \$,668,587 A (VANO) 11 November 1997, see column 7 and 8. 1-5 BAYOD-JASANADA et al. Synthesis of \$0-deno-9-azab inomerythromycin A11, 12- Hydrogen Borate and Arkhoropycin I1, 12- Hydrogen Borate and Arkhoropycin I1, 12- Hydrogen Borate and Arkhoropycin Blonate, A lew Procedure to Obtain Azithromycin Dihydrate. Journal of Organic Chemistry. 17 October 1997, Vol. 62, No. 21, pages 7479-7481, especially page 7479. ** Seepatent family annex. ** decument defining the general state of the art which is use condidred to be of puriticular relevance or plants; challenged on or after the international fling date or priently date of the state	US CL	: 540/467, 468	stional alessification and IDC				
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Hydrogen Borate and Azithromycin Dihydrate. Journal of Organic Chemistry. 17 October 1997, Vol. 62, No. 21, pages 7479-7481, especially page 7479. * Special categories of cited documents: * Comment defining date general state of the art which is not considered to be adverbying the cannot be considered to involvelying the international cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken adarea. ** ** document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be con				1-5			
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